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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,200	01/30/2006	Klaus Schafer	SCHAFER	8072
20151	7590	03/23/2006	EXAMINER	
HENRY M FEIEREISEN, LLC 350 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 4714 NEW YORK, NY 10118			NGUYEN, CHAU N	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2831		

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

(b) /

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/540,200 Examiner Chau N. Nguyen	SCHAFFER ET AL. Art Unit 2831

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,5,6,8-10 and 14-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,5,6,8-10 and 14-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: ____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: <u>8/26/05</u>	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for the insulation surrounding the exterior circumference of the arrangement to include conductive material, does not reasonably provide enablement for the recitation of the stranded conductor further comprising an outer co-extruded conductive layer as recited in claims 8 and 16. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make/use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8-10 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claims 1 and 9 recite the broad recitation "an electric conductor", and the claim also recites "in particular a subconductor which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

In claim 15, the recitation of "at least one material in at least one member selected from the group consisting of the insulation in the filling material" is unclear and causes confusion.

Claim 17 is redundant of claim 5.

Claims 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16 and 17 are included in this rejection because of dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1, 6, 9, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Walling (2001/0030055).

Walling discloses a stranded conductor (Figures 3-4) for forming an electric conductor, comprising an arrangement of several mutually parallel and/or twisted filaments, an insulation surrounding an exterior circumference of the arrangement of filaments and being applied around the arrangement by extrusion, and an elastic, extruded filling material (402) which is made of a material different from a

material of the insulation and is placed between the filaments (re claim 1). Walling also discloses the insulation applied by extrusion filling at least partially interstices between the filaments (re claim 6). Claims 9, 14 and 15 are method counterparts of claims 1 and 6. Noted that the stranded conductor of Walling can be used for a winding in an electric machine since it has excellent electrical properties and since it has been held that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

7. Claims 1, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoshida et al. (5,095,175).

Yoshida et al. discloses a stranded conductor (Figure 3) for forming an electric conductor, comprising an arrangement of several mutually parallel and/or twisted filaments (21), an insulation surrounding an exterior circumference of the arrangement of filaments and being applied around the arrangement by extrusion, and an elastic, extruded filling material (12 or 22) which is made of a material different from a material of the insulation and is placed between the filaments (re claim 1). Yoshida et al. also discloses the elastic, extruded filling material having

a predetermined electrical conductivity (col. 5, lines 8-9) (re claims 5 and 17) and an outer co-extruded conductive layer (23) forming an exterior corona shielding in the absence of an end corona shielding (re claim 8). Claims 9 and 16 are method counterparts of claims 1, 5 and 8. Noted that the stranded conductor of Walling can be used for a winding in an electric machine since it has excellent electrical properties and since it has been held that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any

inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary.

Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida et al. in view of Braeckman (2,978,530).

Claims 2 and 10 additionally recite the stranded conductor having a rectangular shape. Braeckman discloses a stranded conductor having a rectangular shape. It would have been obvious that depending on the specific use of the resulting conductor, one skilled in the art would modify the stranded conductor of Yoshida et al. to have a rectangular shape since it is taught by Braeckman that stranded conductor can be formed in round or rectangular shape to meet the specific use of the resulting conductor.

11. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walling.

Walling discloses the invention substantially as claimed including a plurality of stranded conductors ([0002]) and the insulation satisfying the requirements of a primary insulation at least one portions of the exterior circumference about the arrangement. Walling does not disclose the conductors being used in a winding for an electric machine. However, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the stranded conductors of Walling in a winding for an electric machine since the conductor taught by Walling has an improved electrical characteristics over time and since it has been held that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau N. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-1980. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dean Reichard can be reached on 571-272-2800 ext 31.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Chau N Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2831